Account of the Two Days' Fighting

Beauregard was Slightly Wounded.

Our Killed, 1,500; Wounded, 4,000; Missing, 2,500.

REBEL DEAD MORE NUMEROUS.

2.200 REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

Twelve of Theirs.

CINCINNATI, Tursday, April 15, 1882.

The Commercial has information from a trustworthy man, who left the battle-ground on Thursday evening. He estimated our loss in killed at from from 1,200 to 1,500; wounded, 3,500 to 4,000, and missing, 2,500. The Rebels lost more in killed than we did, but not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded Rebel prisoners were taken, and about 1.200 wounded. Up to the time he left, 2,200 Rebels had been buried

Our troops retook on Monday all the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured 12 pieces from the enemy. The Rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camps which they took on Souday, that, with a single exception, they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday Gen. Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bary his dead, and saying,
"Owing to the heavy re-enforcements you received Sunday night, and Monday, and the fatigue of my men. I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted.

The bearer of the flag admitted that Gon. Beaut gard received a elight wound in the left arm.

The correspondent of The St. Louis Republican

in a letter written on the gunboat Tyler, three days after the battle of Pittsburg, says that John C. Breekinridge is a prisoner. This correspondent fixes the number of killed at-Union 1,500, Rebel 3,000; Union killed, wounded, and missing, 10,000. On the field of battle, six miles in extent, there were on Tuesday over 3,000 dead and 8,000 wounded. The pursuit stopped at a stream eight miles from Pittsburg, where the Rebels, after crossing, destroyed a bridge. They carried off 2,000 prisoners.

ON BOARD UNION TRANSPORT EVANSVILLE, UT THE TRANSPORT ENGLAND (10, 1802.)
The great battle of Pittsburg will stand forth in bold relief upon the page of future history, as one of the most bloody and obstinate of the century, and by far the greatest our young Republic has ever known. At so early a day, no comprehensive and succinct account of the terrible battle can be given. The smoke of the strife has not yet rolled away; the countless wounds are yet bleeding; the groans of the dying yet pierce the sulphurous atmosphere.

All that can be furnished are a few general statements and particular instances that marked the struggle of our patriotic army with a cunning and a skill-ful foe. A severer battle than was waged at Pitts burg during Sunday and Monday, the 6th and 7th inst., few persons of this generation are likely to

The enemy fought like heroes, for they had been truly told, and they justly believed, that on the issue hung the fate of the Confederacy and the fortune of They have lost again. Even desperation did not

nerve them sufficiently, and the heaviest blow they have yet received has fallen upon their devoted

eral days, and to drive back and inflict a heavy and strongest opposition was shown. Hand-to-hand con army reached the battle-field, and early in the n

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG the enemy very far outnumbered us, and were confident of success. They had been assured they could not be defeated. They had confidence in their leaders, and they had sworn, as Hannibal had sworn in his early youth, to conquer or to die—a rhetorical phrase very popular in the South, and most frenently employed when death seems at the greatest

gagement. agement. Benaregard had had for two weeks, it is said,

a number of spies in our camp, and was soil. and expectations as if he had been the confi-dential friend and adviser of the Commander-in-All Our Batteries Retaken and Chief. He had employed the cavalry as a decoy, and was aware our army was entirely unprepared

for an engagement.

In that condition, at that most critical and unforat the same time pouring into our encampment a perfect storm of canister, grape and shell, causing terrible destruction.
THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHTING.

For some minutes much disorder prevailed, and the officers feared at first that a panic would seize the A number of flying soldiers recovered their For some minutes much disorder prevance, the officers feared at first that a panic would seize the soldiers; but the coolness and bravery of the principal commanders prevented such a disaster. A line pal commanders prevented such a disaster. A line ighting more travely than before to wipe out the fighting more travely than before to wipe out the fighting more travely than before to wipe out the fighting more travely than before to wipe out the telegraph represented:

Coarsin Toursday, April 8, 1862.

To the Secretary of War, Richmond.**

We have gained a great and glorious victory. We have gained a great and glorious victory. As this juncture, the fire of the Rebels for a few ARRIVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

As the sun was sinking toward the West, Gen. Buell reinforced Grant, and we retired to our intronchments at Corinth, which we can hold. Loss heavy on both sides.

Buell's column, so anxiously expected, so needful in Buell's column, so anxiously expected, so needful in the victory rested on the second day.

great loss, exposing our extreme left, under Gen. of the river, and the enemy redoubled their efforts to

most unexpected movements were made. When we from a new quarter; when we went to the right, wavered, for they were nearly exhausted with the the right; and so we were constantly deceived by the skill and strategy of our foes.

Constant efforts were made to flank our regiments, and in many instances the Rebels narrowly escaped again and again put upon the defensive, when the offensive was the need of the hour.

By this time the enemy had occupied a large porback before the Confederates, who seemed to be fighting with more and more determination, and who early success.

The Union center gave unmistakable symptoms of giving way, for it was sorely pressed, and the for-tunes of the day appeared to be against us, when

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE.

Hotter and hotter grew the contest; fiercer and fiercer the struggle. Each man fought as if success The Union forces on the clear, pleasant, balmy or defeat depended on his own right arm; and charge Saturday night, when they sought their tents to rest, had little thought the quiet of the beautiful Sabbath would be marred by the roar of cannon, the raticle of musketry, the house battle-cry, the clash of resounding arms. They were taken at disadvantage; manifested no trepidation, nor did they waver for a but they soon rallied and waged the fierce battle as if moment. The living supplied the place of the dead. they had been looking for its coming at the very hour. The musket that had fallen from a lifeless hand was It was notorious among the enemy that Gen. Buell seized at once, and the borrid strife swept on as bewas marching rapidly to join his force with that of force. The force of the enemy appeared increasing, anxiously expected for sev. and where the greatest havoc was made, there the

RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.

No life was worth a farthing; for he who lifted CAUSE OF THE EARLY ACTION.

Corpse. Yonder a fresh regiment rushed bravely vates, who are declared to be greatly demoralized, day were made at 1124. Frances are 5.05 at 5.0245.024.

Union infantry who were ordered to capture a troop forward, and ere they had gone twenty yards, a can be rallied to a standard in which they have lost.

Freights have a bardening tendency, owing to the capture of the cap Union infantry who were ordered to capture a days charge of grape sent the foremost men bleeding to faith on account of their frequent defeats. of some 300 Rebei cavalry, who had for several days or grape sent the foremost men bleeding to grape sent the foremost men bleeding to the earth. Whole heaps of corpses lay upon the greatly annoyed and harrassed our army. The cavalry was supposed to be at a certain point beyond our already was supposed to be at a certain point beyond our integrated on expecting to surjourned the infantry marched on expecting the infantry marched mes, and the manny marches, as was Gen. Grant's mockery! dreadful vision! But who cared for it? Prentiss among the number. Two full regiments 1s. 6d., the inside rate to fift up; 16,000 boxes Bacon prise them, but were surprised, as was dem. Grant a moderly, default vision. But who cared for it: Premiss among the number. Two last logical for it: Premiss among the number of t air, and bloomed like a poison-plant on every foot of soil.

The Confederates who fell into our 20s.; and per steamer 60 hhds. Bacon at 47s. 6d.

PANIC-STRICKEN REGIMENTS. Union regiments, after fighting bravely for two hours, were thrown into disorder by a number of up the Tennessee, and will take command of the burg: 29 hhds. Tailow per steamer, at 40s. To Rotat a distance of half a mile with terrible devastation. take place, will be a tower of strength to our brave 16,000 bushels Corn to Cork, for orders, at 10id. per tunate hour, the great body of the Confederate array had advanced within range, and suddenly opened a terrible fire of musketry upon Gen. Prentisa's Discontinuous and a mine with terrible devastation. They could not endure the murderous fire. They troops.

They could not endure the murderous fire. They troops.

This letter is very hurriedly and crudely written, to Ship Island with Coal at \$5.50.

The business of the Sub-Treasury territore are of masketry upon Gen. Frentises Division, throwing the left wing into great confusion, panic-stricken at first, and they would have run if and necessary, as you will soon receive, if you have \$2,054,882 68—for Customs, \$100,000; Payments, threw away their arms, and sped as a country your correspondents. school-boy who thinks he has seen a ghost in the

McClernand, to its destructive sweep.

After ten minutes, our whole army was formed in numbers would nearly equal their own; and that McClernand, to its destructive sweep.

After ten minutes, our whole army was formed in line, and our brave soldiers, extending three miles, began to return the fire of the foc with steady and continuous volleys of musketry, sending many a Rebel who had expected another Manassas to his eternal rest.

During a period of four hours the deadly strife continued, the enemy'displaying a degree of obstinate courage they had never before shown, and fighting with a desperate determination that compelled our forces to recede graduily before them. The generalish on the part of the Confederates was consummate—far exceeding ours, and deserving, from a military point of view, of the highest admiration. The most unexpected movements were made. When we insured the sure and the morrow, our numbers would nearly equal their own; and that mumbers would nearly equal their own; and that content of strength into the last remnant of strength into the control to the sure must put the last remnant of strength into the last remnant of strength into the holy cause in which we are engaged, I, for one, will admit but I tell you frankly if it was not for the holy cause in which we are engaged, I, for one, will admit but I tell you frankly if it was not for on the holy cause in which we are engaged, I, for one, will admit the last remnant of strength into the termination of the holy cause in which we are engaged, I, for one, will quit the service instanter, so hadly is the actual that the surface of the holy cause in which we are engaged, I, for one, will quit the service instanter, so badly is the soldiers.

There is one thing which I note in all the soldiers that I have seen here—it is the determination of that I have seen here—it is the determination of the resources of this fact; and when you hear of this

The Rebels swept like an avalanche upon the loyal attacked a certain point, we met with resistance troops, and the shock had its effect. Our soldiers we were attacked from the left; when we advanced long, hard fight, and the enemy's fresh forces gave to the center, a deadly fire was opened on us from them the advantage. Here was a crisis, and Gen. Grant rode along the whole line, amid a storm of balls, and encouraged the men, and assured them that, if they held out until the next morning, Buell with his thousands would have crossed the river. success; so much so was this the case that we were His brief remarks added courage to many a faint heart and strength to many a tired arm, and our ranks fought with a desperate and invincible spirit. Still, they could hardly cope with the overpowering tion of the ground on which we had been encamped force of the Rebels, until Col. Webster, chief of when the action began, and we were still falling Gen. Grant's staff, planted several batteries and brought them to bear directly upon the enemy's right, and about the same time the gunboats Lexingwere doubtless cheered and encouraged by their ton and Taylor, so near were the contending armies to the bank, opened a heavy fire upon the advancing

The foe endeavored hereically to endure this terrible double fire, but their columns had not the fortitude Gen. Hurlbut's division was ordered to its support, and well and bravely was it supported.

Gen. Hurlbut's division was ordered to its support, and Johnston attempted to hold them to their position, and they exposed themselves most recklessly to prevent them from falling back; but to no purpose. Every discharge of the batteries, every roar of death from the gunboats, sent the Rebel regiments reeling to the grave, and in less than balf an hour, they moved backward, leaving us in possession of all

the ground we had occupied in the morning.

In this part of theaction, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston fell and Beauregard was seriously wounded in the left arm. Johnston has since died, I am assured by Capt. Jackson, who says he saw his corpse prepared for removal to his friends in Virginia.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

During the night, Gen. Nelson's division of Buell's

strife was ever heard. The artillery bellowed and fortunate that we were not defeated, as several mis- Guaranteed, 460-; Panama Railroad, 1910122 takes were made that night which would have produced such a result but for a happy combination of cago Railroad, 67 2 67 1; Cleveland and Toledo Railmatter of conjecture. Beauregard will make a her- 624. culean effort to retrieve his fortunes, as will the other his musket this moment fell the next a stiffened Secession leaders; but it is very doubtful if the pri-

> hands will probably number 800 or 900. GEN. HALLECK TO TAKE COMMAND.

shells which burst above and around them, and at Union army in person. Great confidence is reposed terdam; 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 2d.; 5,000 bushels the same moment a Rebel battery opened upon them in him, and his presence, should another engagement Ryc at 9d. in bags. The Charters are a brig, with

the Infernal Pit had opened before their hurrying not already received, a full and accurate history of \$1,444,397 04; Balance, \$8,350,490. feet. No appeal, no censure affected them. Many the great battle, with all the details, from other of

BEAUREGARD'S LAST DISPATCH. The Norfolk Day-Book contains the following dis

THE DEATH STRUGGLE OF REBELLION.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES. BEAUREGARD AT CORINTH.

A correspondent writing from Memphis to The

A correspondent writing from Memphis to The Clarion (Miss.) says:

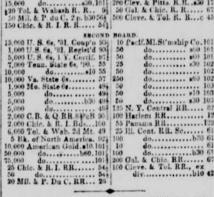
"Our forces at Corinth and elsewhere are well arranged to take advantage of a victory which we expect will surely crown our exertions. We have now an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet had. Beauregard, since be came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bringing order out of disorder, and courage out of disnay. He has reorganized the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly, and those who had been tried and found wanting.

"Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckinridge has only a small brigade. Gen. Polk has been stripped of his command, and Gen. Polk has been stripped of his command and hores were received at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer this merming as follows: \$40,000 notes of \$20. Total, \$200,000.

The exchanges at the Cl

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

COMMERCIA	u mailino.
Sales at the Stock I	
1,000 U.S. 6s, 1881, Coop. 93	10 Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 1001
500 do 934	50 do
7,000 7 3-10 P ct. Notes 901	50 do 1005
5,600 Ohio State 6s, 1860 100	50 do 100
4.000 Ohio State 60, 1886 1001	166 do 101 150 N. Y. Cen. RR 839 824
13,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90 55	
2.000 do	480 do
2 con Louisiana State Se 68	200 do
800 N. Y. Cen. R.R. 7s. 1021	250 do
3,000 Erie R. R. 3d M.	250 do
1,000 E. R. R. 4th M. B. 834	200 de
1,000 E. R. R. 5ch M. B. 80	300 do
3,000 H. R. R. R. let M., 105)	50 Erie Railway Pref 10 61
2.000 Hud. R. 3d M. Bds. 84	300 do
2.000 Harlem lat M. Bds 101;	650 do 61
3,000 Hariem 2d M. Bds. 75	250 do
1,000 M. C. 3 P cent Bds.	100 Hudson River RR 36
Old	100 Hariem Railroad 124
4,000 Mich. C. 8 4 cent	100 Mich. Cent. RR 541
1st M. S. F. C. Bs 991	50 do
1,000 N. Ia. 1st Mtg 92	420 do 55
1 000 Tol. & Wabash 1stMt 78	50 do
1,000 Tol.& Wabash 2d Mt 49	50 Mich.S. & N. Ind.RR 224
1,000 N.J. Central lat Mt. 104	100 Ill. Cent. R. R. Scrip 61
55 Phoentz Bank 94	50 do -5 61-
10 Am. Exchange Bank., 89;	150 do
5 Bank of North America 93	50 do
28,000 American Gold 101;	100 do
10.000 do	50 do 614
15,000 do	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.R., a30 17
20 Tol. & Wabash R. R., 91	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R 67j
50 Mil. & P. du C. 2 p. b30 564	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. R c 45]
150 Chie. & R. I. R. R 541	
BECOND	BOARD.
	10 Pacif.Ml.St'mship Co.1014
1.000 U.S. 6a. '81. Regist'd 934	50 do #60 101



Section and the control of the contr

circumstances. Our success seems to have been decided; but whether or not the enemy will not be 541 2541; Cleveland and Pit sburgh Railroad, 1712 enabled to give us battle again in a few weeks, is a 171; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 62@

The market for sterling was firmer at the close

Freights have a bardening tendency, owing to the limited room offering, the transactions, consequently, To Glasgow: 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. To Bremen: 200 tes. Lard at 20s. #22s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 60 lbs., and a vessel of 700 tuns, from Philadelphia

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts,

The earnings of the Eric Railway for the month of

\$178,055 10 62,799,406 \$4,100,576

The earnings of the current six months of the fiscal year, it will be seen, show an increase of \$1,300 000 on the same period of the previous year, and the gain in consequence of the higher rates ob-tained has been made without any important increase Legislature. in expenses. The above earnings are at the rate of \$3,000,000 per annum, while during the past three

The deposits for 5 P cent certificates with Mr.

Cisco are large again to-day, reaching \$834,000. This shows the abundance of money which cannot no other, sufficient to pay the interest on severe find safe employment in the usual channels of trade.

cent was quarterly, and not semi-annual, as printed

The Cleveland and Toledo transfer books close to-day for the 3 \$\psi\$ cent dividend, and reopen on the 25th inst.

The Secretary of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company has made over his property to the Company, to cover his over issues of stock. The frand was first anspected from the amount of dividend checks paid by the bank where the Company kept its account, being in excess of what was called for by the whole empital stock. An examination of the reports of the reports of the capital stock. An examination of the reports of the capital stock. An examination of the reports of the Company makes it evident that its shareholders have been badly plundered in other ways than by the over issue of \$25,000 of stock.

anaged Company ever paid such com-

the securities of Government, as these, with our mining so-cess which insures political stability, will be as structure to foreigners as to our own people.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks made up on Monday afternoon, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the pre-

vious week: April 7.

sylvania to cite before the Supreme Court the Penn sylvania Coal Company, and Delaware and Hudsel Canal Company, has passed both branches of the The debt of the City of Chicago on the leti-

was as follows:

At the close of the tax sale now about closed, then

will be in the city treasury five-sixths of the amount necessary to pay the next July interest on finish debt raised by tax for that special purpose, and con be used for nothing else.

Municipal debt as above.

Sewerage bonds.

Water bonds.

bonds, due July 1 next. There will be sufficient in We annex a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York to July interest, a large portion of the amount being foreign ports for the week ending April 15, and since already paid in.

Markets-Cannetter Reported for Torn. 7. Temps